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Further Reportage on UN-Sponsored Talks

Paper Carries 'UN Settlement Plan'

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["Text" of the "UN settlement plan for Cyprus", reported by Mehmet Ali Akpinar, director and chief editor of KIBRIS, on 24 July]

[Text] The leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities have held talks under the auspices of the UN secretary general (within the framework of the UN secretary general's goodwill mission) and under conditions of equality on a comprehensive framework agreement, which constitutes an important step for the finding of a just and durable solution to the Cyprus problem. The framework agreement will be finalized by the two leaders at a high-level international meeting and separate referendums will be held by the two communities within 30 days.

Comprehensive Objectives

The comprehensive framework agreement is an indivisible whole. After it is approved by the two communities through separate referendums, and after the requirements listed under the heading "Provisional Arrangements" are fulfilled, it will pave the way for the establishing a bicommunal and bizonal federal partnership and the drawing up of a new constitution which will form the basis of relations between the two communities.

The framework agreement is based on the high-level accords reached in 1977 and 1979. It is in harmony particularly with UN Security Council Resolutions 367 (1975), 649 (1990), 716 (1991), and 750 (1992).

The comprehensive framework agreement notes that Cyprus is the homeland of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and that relations between the two communities are not relations between a minority and a majority but between two entities which make up the Federal Government of Cyprus.

The comprehensive framework agreement guarantees that the Cyprus Agreement will provide for the establishment of a state with a single international identity, the independence and territorial integrity of which will be safeguarded. Furthermore, as outlined in Paragraph 11 of the UN secretary general's report of 3 April 1992 (S/23780), the comprehensive framework agreement guarantees that the Cyprus Agreement will provide for the establishment of a bicommunal and bizonal federal state based on political equality and ban the division of this state as well as its unification with any other country either in part or as a whole.

The comprehensive framework agreement recognizes and guarantees the political equality of the two communities. The concept of political equality does not mean

equal participation in all the bodies of the federal government. However, the comprehensive framework agreement notes the need for the consent of the two communities for the approval and amendment of the federal constitution and guarantees the effective participation of the two communities in all the bodies of the federal government and the decisions they adopt and the appointment of employees to the federal government bodies in a way which will prevent any one of the two communities from making arrangements which would conflict with the other's interests. Furthermore, it guarantees that the federated states will have equal and similar powers and functions.

The comprehensive framework agreement includes provisions which guarantee the functions and powers of the federal government, the establishment and functions of the three organs [not further specified], the effective participation of the two communities, and the effective functioning of the federal government (which will require an appropriate mechanism to solve deadlocked problems).

The two communities will accept the identity and integrity of the other and pledge to work to establish a new relationship based on mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation. With this objective in mind, the two communities will agree to change any behavior which conflicts with this pledge and refrain from any activity which obstructs the effort to realize the agreed solution.

Guideline Principles

The bicommunal and bizonal federation will be established by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in accordance with their free will. The two federated states will retain all their powers, which they will not transfer to the federal government.

The federal constitution will be put into effect after it is approved through the separate referendums to be held by the two communities. The amendment of the federal constitution will be possible only with the consent of the two federated states.

The federal republic will be the unitary land of the two federated states, which will enjoy political equality. The federal republic will enjoy indivisible sovereignty shared by the two communities. Neither of the two communities will seek to establish sovereignty over the other.

The federal republic will have a single international identity and citizenship, both of which will be established through federal laws based on the federal constitution.

The federal constitution will safeguard the identity, integrity, and security of the two communities as well as their political, economic, cultural, and religious rights. The right of the two communities to use their own language also will be safeguarded. All citizens will be equal in the eyes of the law.

The federal republic will be a secular entity and individuals with religious affiliations will not be allowed to be chosen for appointment to political posts in the federal government or the federated states. The official languages will be Greek and Turkish. Meanwhile, the English language also may be used.

The federal republic will have its own flag, on which two sides will agree. The federal flag will be flown at all buildings and points, replacing all other flags. Each federated state will have its own flag.

The two sides will agree on the holidays to be observed and these occasions will be included in the federal constitution.

The two federated states will have equal and similar powers and functions. Each federated state will be governed by a single community.

Each federated state will adopt its own decisions in connection with its administration. The decisions to be adopted will be in harmony with the federal constitution.

The federal government will not infringe upon the powers and functions of the two federated states.

The federated states will be responsible for the maintenance of security and law and order in accordance with the federal constitution.

The two sides will cooperate during the transition period on the use and protection of historic buildings and shrines which are sacred to the two religions.

Constitutional Aspects of the Federation

The powers, functions, and structure of the federal government will comply with the above-mentioned comprehensive objectives and guideline principles.

A. The powers and functions to be transferred to the federal government:

The powers and functions of the federal government will be as follows: All the powers and functions of the federal government will belong to the two federated states. The two federated states will jointly decide on the transfer of powers and functions to the federal government or the transfer of powers and functions from the federal government to them.

The federal government's powers and functions:

1. Foreign affairs (the federated states can conclude agreements with foreign countries and international organizations in their own potential fields. Representation in foreign affairs will be in accordance with the federal republic's bicomunal nature).
2. Central bank functions (including the issuing of money).
3. Coordination of customs and international trade.
4. International use of the airport and ports.
5. Federal budget, taxes, immigration, and citizenship.

6. Defense (this matter will be considered in the light of the guarantee and alliance agreements).

7. Federal justice and federal police.

8. Federal mail and telecommunication services.

9. Patents and trademarks.

10. Appointment of federal officials and employees (according to the principle of 70 percent Greek Cypriot and 30 percent Turkish Cypriot).

11. Public health, environment, protection and use of natural resources, and weights and measures.

12. Coordination of work in the tourism and industry fields.

The federal powers and functions will be executed by the federal government or by the delegations of the federated states in accordance with the agreements to be reached in that regard.

B. The federal government's structure, establishment, and functions:

1. Legislature.

The legislature will be made up of a lower and an upper house. The speakers of the two houses will not be from the same community. Nor will the speaker and deputy speaker of a house be from the same community.

All laws must pass both houses.

The lower house will be established by the Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the basis of the 70 to 30 percent ratio.

The upper house will be established by the two federated states on the basis of 50 to 50 percent ratio.

The enactment of laws will be subject to the principle of majority vote in the two houses.

The majority of Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives in the lower house may decide that a separate majority may be required among the representatives of the two communities in the lower house on matters related to foreign affairs, defense, security, budget affairs, the taxation system, immigration, and citizenship.

The separate Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot majority groups in the lower house must establish an accepted quorum in every meeting. If this quorum is not established in two consecutive meetings because of the failure of one or both of the groups to attend the convocations with the required number of representatives, the chairman of the meeting may call for convening the house within a period of not less than five days and not more than 10 days. The majority of the upper house will then be enough to establish a quorum. [as published]

Thirty percent of the total number of the representatives in the lower house will form a quorum.

If the two houses fail to approve a resolution or a draft law, then they must move to set in motion the necessary mechanisms for a consensus to guarantee maintenance of the federal government's functions.

A "conference" committee will be established for that purpose. This committee will be made up equally of two members each of the Greek and Turkish groups in the federal legislative organ.

The text of the draft laws or resolutions to be agreed on by the "conference" committee will be submitted to the two houses to be approved.

If the federal budget is not approved by one or both of the houses, the "conference" committee will fulfill the requirements and, with the approval of the two houses, the latest federal budget and provisions related to the question of inflation will remain in effect.

2. Executive.

The federal executive organ is made up of the federal president, federal vice president, and the members of a federal council of ministers.

The president and the vice president symbolize the unified structure of the country and the political equality of the two communities.

(The approach of the two sides on electing the president and the vice president has been different. The Greek Cypriot side prefers that the president be elected by popular vote. The Turkish Cypriot side has called for a rotating presidency system between the two communities)

To enable the federal government to make an effective start in office, the president and the vice president will serve as the heads of their respective communities during the first eight years of the republic.

The council of ministers will be established by seven Greek Cypriot and three Turkish Cypriot members. The president and the vice president will elect the ministers from their respective communities and appoint them through a mechanism which they both will sign.

One ministry—the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of finance, or the defense ministry—will be allocated to the Turkish Cypriot side. The president and the foreign minister cannot be from the same community.

The president and the vice president will deliberate on the agenda of the council of ministers and individually make additions to it.

The council of ministers adopts its decisions on the basis of a majority vote. However, the council of ministers' decisions related to foreign affairs, defense, security, budget affairs, taxation, immigration, and citizenship must be approved by the president and the vice president.

Arrangements regarding foreign policy and the establishment of the foreign affairs organization will be described in the federal constitution.

The president and the vice president will have the right to individually or jointly veto the legislative decisions related to foreign affairs, defense, security, budget affairs, taxation, and citizenship.

The president and the vice president have the right to individually or jointly return the decisions or laws adopted by the legislature or by the council of ministers to be reconsidered.

3. Judiciary

The supreme court is the federal judicial organ. It is made up of an equal number of Greek and Turkish Cypriot judges, who will be appointed by the president and the vice president with the approval of the upper house.

The supreme court will represent the highest body of the federal constitutional court and the federation. The chairmanship of the supreme court will be appointed from among the Greek and Turkish Cypriot members of the supreme court on the basis of rotation.

The two federated states may establish their own federated lower courts.

The supreme court will concern itself with matters conflicting with the federal constitution and federal laws. Furthermore, it will fulfill the other functions which the federal constitution and the federal laws will empower it to perform.

Each of the federated states will have their own judicial organs to deal with matters which, according to the federal constitution, will fall outside the jurisdiction of the supreme court??

The federal constitution will establish the procedure required to guarantee that federal laws and the functions of the executive organ comply with the constitution. Furthermore, the federal constitution will provide for establishing a competent mechanism to enable the federated states to work in the legislative, executive, and judicial domains in accordance with the federal constitution.

c. Basic rights (including the three freedoms [of movement, settlement, and right of ownership]) and political, economic, and cultural rights.

The basic rights and freedoms accepted at the international level will be included in the federal constitution.

The federal constitution will safeguard the freedoms of movement, settlement, and ownership. These freedoms will be realized in light of the 1977 high-level agreement and the above-mentioned guideline principles.

The freedom of movement will be put into effect immediately without restriction—except for normal police functions—after the republic is established.

An effort will be made to realize freedom of settlement and freedom of ownership after the question of resettlement, which will emerge after land arrangements are made, is resolved.

The federated states will organize implementation of these rights in accordance with the federal constitution and the criteria established for the transition period.

The entry of individuals from one of the two states into the other can be obstructed if they are known for participating in or creating violence or harboring hatred against individuals of the other community.

Security and Guarantee

The federal republic and the security of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot federated states will be guaranteed. The demilitarization of the federal republic remains an objective.

The 1960 Guarantee and Alliance Agreements will remain valid, with additions made to reinforce them.

The treaty of guarantees will guarantee the federal republic's independence and territorial integrity and rule out unity with another country in part, whole, by partition, or division. This treaty will provide security for the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot federated states and a guarantee against an attempt by either of the two communities to unilaterally change the federal republic's new constitutional order.

A balance will be established between the number of Greek and Greek Cypriot troops and their military equipment and the number of Turkish and Turkish Cypriot troops and their military equipment within a period of ... months [ellipsis as published, number of months not given] after the two communities hold separate referendums and approve the comprehensive framework agreement.

A calendar will be drawn up to reduce the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot units to an agreed level and have the non-Cypriot units, to which the Alliance Agreement does not refer, withdraw from the island. This calendar will be followed in line with the steps that will be taken to implement the action program cited in the supplement.

The Alliance Agreement will provide for deploying Greek and Turkish regiments in Cyprus. The two regiments will be of equal strength and have the same equipment. Each of the two regiments will be made up of men. [ellipsis as published, number of men not given] The Greek regiment will be based in the Greek Cypriot federated state and will be unable to enter the Turkish Cypriot federated state. The Turkish regiment will be based in the Turkish Cypriot federated state and will be unable to enter the Greek Cypriot federated state.

The federal republic will have a federal armed force under the joint and general command of the president and the vice president and be made up of Greek Cypriot

and Turkish Cypriot units, which will be equal in terms of men and military equipment.

The Greek Cypriot unit will be based in the Greek Cypriot federated state and the Turkish Cypriot unit in the Turkish Cypriot federated state. The president and vice president will jointly decide where the units will be based.

A reserve force will not be established and military and paramilitary training will not be given to civilian groups.

The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot units will work to improve mutual respect, friendship, and close relations between the two communities, to perform joint social services in every part of the federal republic, and to contribute toward the welfare and wellbeing of the two communities.

The federated states and the federal republic will each have their own police organization. All paramilitary activities and the possession of firearms, except those held under license for game hunting, will be banned through the federal republic. It will be a federal offense to violate this ban. The importation of firearms and military equipment other than that approved by the federal government will be banned and this will also apply to the transit of firearms and military equipment.

The representatives of the three guarantor powers, the two communities, and UNFICYP [UN Peace Force in Cyprus] will establish a watch committee immediately after the two communities hold separate referendums and approve the comprehensive framework agreement.

The watch committee will:

1. Monitor the establishment of an agreed numerical balance between the Greek and Greek Cypriot military personnel and their equipment and the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot personnel and their equipment within ... months [ellipsis as published, number of months not given] after the two communities hold separate referendums and approve the comprehensive framework agreement.

2. Monitor the implementation of the calendar that will be drawn up to reduce the size of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot units and to have all the other military units not referred to by the Alliance Agreement withdrawn from the island.

The treaty of guarantees, in line with the federal republic's pledge to remain committed to the CSCE principles, will call for establishing an audit and verification committee to be established by the representatives of the guarantor powers, the president, and the vice president. The United Nations will provide support personnel to help the committee fulfill its tasks.

These tasks will be to investigate any development that the federal president, the federal vice president, or any of the guarantor powers may regard as a threat to either of the two communities or to the federal republic's security.

The committee will make recommendations for rectifying any procedure that it sees as conflicting with the arrangements called for by the Guarantee and Alliance Agreements. The sides must show immediate goodwill and comply with these recommendations.

The UN Security Council will be asked to reconsider UNFICYP's mandate from the point of view of supporting the audit and verification committee.

Territorial Adjustments

Considering the high-level 1977 agreement, the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities agree on the territory that will be under the jurisdiction of their respective federated states.

The map attached to this text establishes the territories of the two federated states. The agreement to be reached on the territorial problem will be respected and included in the federal constitution and the people who will be affected by the territorial adjustments will have the right to decide whether to stay in the same area or resettle in the federated state of their own community.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made to resettle individuals affected by the territorial adjustments. This process will be carried out before people are resettled in the adjusted territories. A fund will be established to solve the problems of the people who will move because of the territorial adjustments.

The adjustments will not affect the water resources that each of the federated states may use. Water resources in the federation will be made available to the two federated states, at least in accordance with their current needs.

Displaced Persons

The claims made by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot displaced persons are accepted and will be taken up fairly, within a specific period, and in line with the practical arrangements called for by the high-level 1977 agreement and the arrangements to be made for social peace and harmony.

Areas to be placed under the Greek Cypriot administration's jurisdiction:

Priority will be given to resettling Turkish Cypriots in the areas that will be placed under the Greek Cypriot Administration's jurisdiction and to resettling the displaced who will return to these areas.

The Turkish Cypriots who, in 1974, lived in the areas that will be placed under the Greek Cypriot Administration will have the right to decide to stay or move to the areas that will be placed under the Turkish Cypriot Administration. The displaced Turkish Cypriots who live in the areas to be placed under the Greek Cypriot Administration will have the right to opt for a similar residence in the same area or to move to their former

homes or take up residence in the areas to be placed under the Turkish Cypriot administration.

A bicomunal committee will be established as soon as the two communities hold separate referendums to approve the comprehensive framework agreement. This committee will make the necessary arrangements required by the housing needs of the people who will be affected by the territorial adjustments.

The other areas under Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administrations:

Each community will establish an office to deal with the problems of the displaced persons.

The question of their acquiring property will be transferred to the community that has jurisdiction over the property in question. (Within this framework, the displaced persons may also demand compensation).

In an attempt to solve this problem, the title deeds of the property will be exchanged between the two offices and considered from a global and communal viewpoint and on the basis of the property's value in 1974. Inflation will also be considered. The displaced persons will receive compensation from the offices of their own community, in cash, from the funds to be established by selling property transferred to the offices, or in the form of property. The shortfall will be met from resources that will be created by "unanticipated taxes" on the increased value of the transferred property and the saving on defense spending. Foreign governments and international organizations will be called on to contribute toward the fund to compensate the displaced. Alternative resources, such as long-term leasing and other trade arrangements, can also be considered.

In either of the federated states, individuals who, before 1974, lived or bought property in areas under the jurisdiction of the other federated state, may apply for compensation. Their heirs may also make such an appeal. And the Turkish Cypriot community's displaced who were forced to move after December 1963 may also apply for compensation.

Cypriot residents in either of the federated states who have a permanent home in the opposite federated state and who wish to live in their property again may opt to return when arrangements will be made to change places.

In line with the concept of freedom of movement, priority will be given to the permanent residents of Cyprus in either of the federated states, who have leased permanent homes in the other federated state, to return to their property if they want when arrangements are made to change places.

The applications relating to all the claims must be made within six months of the comprehensive framework agreement being approved.

The federated state concerned will process the applications to be made by ... displaced persons who wish to

return to their former homes every year for ... years. [ellipses as published, no numbers given] The Maronites who, in 1974, had homes in the areas to be placed under the Turkish Cypriot federated state may decide to return to their property. The two federated states will consider the situation at the end of the period referred to and in light of the experience they will gain during this time.

The period will begin once the people who will be affected by the territorial arrangements are resettled and rehabilitated.

Those who decide to return will be resettled after the resettlement of those who are affected by the territorial adjustments.

In line with the relevant provisions of the laws, the individuals of a community who actively participated in violence in the past or who are known to currently participate in such activities or provoke violence or hatred against the other community will be banned from returning to the areas under the other federated state.

Economic Developments and Guarantees

One of the priorities of the federal republic will be to establish a balanced economy to equally serve the two federated states. A major action plan will be drawn up to remove the economic imbalance and achieve the special measures required to develop the Turkish Cypriot federated state. A special fund will be set up for that purpose. The UN Security Council will call on foreign governments and international organizations to contribute to it.

Employees may be appointed with equal pay throughout the federal republic with a view toward establishing a balanced economy.

Special measures and safeguards will be considered to prevent the Turkish Cypriot federated state, in particular, from being harmed by the establishment of the federal republic. The adoption of a new currency or the establishment of a customs barrier may create problems.

In addition to the federal taxation system, the federated states can establish and maintain their own taxation systems and determine the amount of their taxes.

In line with the second part of supplement (F) of the Founding Agreement, Greece and Turkey will be regarded as the preferred countries for trade and other relations, whatever their nature.

As part of the provisional agreements, a bicomunal committee will be set before the federal republic is established to prepare these special programs and measures. It will be supported by the United Nations Development Program and may ask for assistance from experts in various fields.

The question of the federal republic becoming an EC member will be debated and the agreement will be approved by the two communities through separate referendums.

Provisional Arrangements

The provisional arrangements to be effected to implement the comprehensive framework treaty on Cyprus immediately after it is approved in separate referendums are as follows:

Bicomunal committees will immediately be established in line with the comprehensive framework treaty to draw up and implement the election law and the federal constitution, establish public services, consider claims related to property and resettlement, resolve issues of economic development, realize measures relating to the territorial adjustments that will be valid once the federal republic is established, and immediately effect the provisions of the action program referred to in the supplement. The representatives of the guarantor powers and the two communities will immediately set up a committee to strengthen the Guarantee and Alliance Agreements. The United Nations will help the committees fulfill their tasks. The two sides may employ foreign experts if necessary.

The leaders of the two communities and a representative of the UN secretary general will immediately set up a committee to organize the provisional arrangements and ensure that the committees referred to fulfill their functions on time. This committee will also organize two separate referendums for the approval of the comprehensive framework agreement when it is finalized by the two leaders at a high-level international meeting. The referendums will be held within 30 days of the comprehensive framework agreement being finalized. The committee will organize separate referendums with the help and approval of the United Nations at an appropriate time during the provisional period to approve the federal constitution and appoint federal officials.

The two sides' daily affairs during the provisional period will be run as usual unless the comprehensive framework and treaty introduce changes. Issues concerning Cyprus as a whole, for example international trade and tourism, will be managed in line with the two sides' common interests and based on provisional arrangements. With this in mind, the sides will agree on and adopt provisional arrangements.

Foreign affairs will be run during the provisional period in line with the principles of the comprehensive framework treaty and based on the approval of the two communities' leaders. Arrangements will be made to establish joint delegations to participate in international meetings.

The existing rules, laws, directives, norms, and agreements on the two sides will remain valid as long as they do not conflict with the comprehensive framework

treaty. The federal government will consider the previous international agreements to decide whether or not steps should be taken to change them.

The two communities will draw up their own constitutions and election laws and make the arrangements required to administer their federated states, which will be created once the federal republic is established.

A date will be set to apply the federal constitution, which will also be regarded as the day on which the federal republic is established.

Declaration for The United Nations

As soon as separate referendums approve the comprehensive framework treaty, the two sides will convey a letter to the UN secretary general asking him to submit the comprehensive framework treaty and the letter to the UN Security Council. This will enable the Security Council to note the decision adopted by the two communities to establish the federal republic called for by the comprehensive framework treaty.

Supplement

The program to be effected to improve goodwill and close relations between the two sides once the comprehensive framework treaty is approved through separate referendums by the two communities is as follows:

1. The travel of individuals, transfer of commodities and services, and the flow of capital and international aid to or from Cyprus will apply to the island as a whole on an equal basis.
2. Restrictions imposed on the travel of Turkish Cypriots will be lifted. The two communities will agree on provisional arrangements.
3. Restrictions on the travel of tourists will be lifted.
4. Objections to international sports and cultural activities will be lifted.
5. Measures will be taken to facilitate freedom of movement, the agreement to be reached by the two communities on the issue calling for minimum formalities to facilitate results.
6. Maras [Varosha] will be placed under UN jurisdiction during the establishment of the federal republic and an action plan will be drawn up and effected to restore it.
7. The effort and arrangements made to realize military modernization programs and strengthen military installations will be halted. The two communities will cooperate with UNFICYP to include all the areas in which the two sides' troops are near each other in the program to demilitarize the buffer zone. The UNFICYP members will be allowed to travel freely throughout Cyprus.
8. A bicomunal committee will be established to review school text books and recommend excluding material that conflicts with the effort to be made to improve goodwill and close relations between the two communities. This committee may also recommend positive measures to help this objective.

9. The two communities will develop goodwill and close relations between them. They will also establish friendly relations with Greece and Turkey.

10. The two communities must end the complaints they have made or are preparing to make to international organizations against each other or against Greece or Turkey.

11. A bicomunal committee will be established to study the water problem in Cyprus and recommend measures to meet the island's needs, including measures relating to the supply of water from abroad. The committee may ask assistance from experts if necessary.

12. A bicomunal committee will be established to draw up and implement an action plan to restore historic and religious places in Cyprus. The committee may ask assistance from experts if necessary.

13. The two communities will hold a census, for which a bicomunal committee will be established. The committee may seek expert assistance.

14. The two communities will undertake to support the work carried out by the Missing Persons Committee to determine the fate of the missing persons. With this in mind, the two communities may ask the committee to investigate immediately all the missing persons cases and reassess the criteria used in the work to determine their fate.

Paper Condemns 'Butrus-Ghali Plan'

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[Editorial: "Butrus-Ghali's Settlement Plan"]

[Text] A disgusting and undignified design is taking shape in New York, in which Nelson Ledsky and Butrus Butrus-Ghali are the leading figures. The "Butrus-Ghali Map," which was drawn up in cooperation with Greek Cypriot Leader Yeoryios Vasiliou, was placed on the negotiating table in the first round of the talks in New York. The "Butrus-Ghali Settlement Plan" was placed on the table in the second round.

This plan was first published in installments by O FILELEVTHEROS, a Greek Cypriot newspaper known for its close affiliation with Yeoryios Vasiliou. The CYPRUS NEWS AGENCY [CNA] later published the text of the plan.

It is interesting to see how those who have accused us, an independent newspaper, of "violating the information blackout" by publishing the "Butrus-Ghali Map" have remained silent about the official Greek Cypriot news agency CNA's disclosure of the "Butrus-Ghali Plan." We have seen the foreign forces maintain a similar approach, accusing the Turkish Cypriot side of violating the information blackout.

We don't wish to discuss this conflicting situation in or outside Cyprus, but it must be known that KIBRIS is a newspaper opposed to secrecy and it will always oppose the designs perpetrated against the people behind closed doors.